

# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1863.

NUMBER 25.

The Daily Gazette  
Published every evening, except Sunday.

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In Lappin's Block, Main Street.

TERMS.

For SOLARIA, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CHARLES BROWN, BROWN WILCOX.

TERMS.



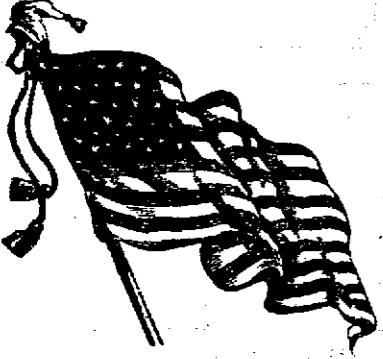


# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Monday Evening, April 6, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## Republican City Ticket.

For Mayor,  
Robert B. Treat.

For Clerk,  
George H. Williston.

For Treasurer,  
S. Foord, Jr.

For Police Justice,  
Sanford A. Hudson.

For Justice of the Peace,  
H. A. Patterson.

For School Commissioner,  
Charles R. Gibbs.

## Republican Ward Nominations.

First Ward.

For Alderman,  
William B. Strong.

For School Commissioner,  
O. J. Dearborn.

For Constable,  
J. W. Plato.

Second Ward.

For Alderman,  
S. C. Burnham.

For Constable,  
A. W. Parker.

Third Ward.

For Alderman,  
J. C. Fredendall.

For School Commissioner,  
S. W. Smith.

For Constable,  
A. B. Douglass.

Fourth Ward.

For Alderman,  
John G. Orcutt.

For Constable,  
W. M. A. Eager.

## Rumored Capture of Charleston.

It is reported, through rebel sources, that Charleston has been attacked and captured. Considerable faith is placed in the rumor at Washington and Fortress Monroe. If it is true, woe to us! let us not anticipate.

## The Hopes for Poland Ended.

The Polish revolution has ended. So say the dispatches this afternoon. We presume the army has been defeated and dispersed.

## Those Who Vote are Liable to Conscription.

One of the excellent decisions of the supreme court of this state, recently announced, is that all who vote, whether native or adopted citizens, are liable to conscription. A foreigner who has taken out his first papers, and votes on them, comes under the rule established by this decision, which is the same as that made by the State Department at Washington a year ago.

## The Enemy are Active.

There never was a more active and unscrupulous effort made to carry this city than the copperhead democracy are now making. Nothing in the way of labor, fraud or deception will be omitted. Any kind of a story, or any kind of a promise that will effect a vote will be told or made. Any kind of a lie or misrepresentation that will produce dissatisfaction with a republican candidate will be indistinctly circulated. Money will be freely spent for the basest uses. An extra from the Monitor office will be issued filled with falsehoods and slanderous imputations.

Of course, where such efforts are made, is a strong motive and a cherished object. The object is two-fold: The democracy desire generally to obtain the control of the city to use its organization for the benefit of the party, and especially to elect the particular ticket now in nomination. This ticket is made up of the leading copperheads in the party, it is thoroughly imbued with the anti-war feeling of that portion of the party, and they want to send abroad the news of their success in the republican city of Janesville as an evidence of a change in public sentiment in favor of peace measures to settle the war.

The question with every friend of the government and every earnest supporter of the war is shall those objects be accomplished and these wishes gratified? The only way to thwart them is to WORK and VOTE for the republican ticket. We might expand a column of room in appeals to loyal men, and in illustration of the evil effects of a copperhead triumph; but the whole matter would result in the facts and conclusions we have briefly stated.

LET EVERY LOYAL MAN DO HIS FULL DUTY.

Divorce Made Easy.—A bill has been introduced in the N. Y. state senate which provides that the supreme court, upon the joint application of the husband and wife, may, by a sentence of nullity, declare void their marriage contract, where they shall have, after marriage, resided two years in that state, and shall be without joint issue, and shall have made a definite and conclusive agreement, in writing, for perpetual separation, &c., and after such decree by the court, either party may be at liberty again to marry. The bill also provides for dissolving the marriage contract for "incompatibility of temperament," &c.

Correspondence of the Gazette.  
The First Prisoners from the 22d Regiment—Their Experience in Rebeldom and Return to Annapolis.

COLLEGE GREEN BARRACKS,  
ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 24, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: I know that your readers must be well posted in relation to the "forgaging expedition" which left Franklin, Tenn., on March 4th, and of which the 22d Wisconsin formed a part, but I presume that a short history of our further adventures might prove interesting, although I cannot do the subject full justice.

We fought as long as we could, and finally were forced to surrender. I have since seen a rebel account of the battle, in which credit is given to us for fighting desperately and repulsing them several times. Mention is made in the same letter of five or six brigades that were actively engaged against us. They greatly underestimated their loss, however. An intelligent rebel officer who was in the fight stated that their loss in killed and wounded was at least 700.

Immediately after the fight those who were able to walk were marched to Columbia, ferried across the river, and quartered in vacant stores, after marching until one o'clock at night. Seven companies of the 4th Mississippi mounted infantry were detailed as our guard. They used us well; in fact, I have often seen them divide their own scanty rations of corn "dodger" and bacon with our hungry men, even when they did not know when or where they would draw more.

March 6th.—Marched five miles; drew for three days' rations some raw bacon and twelve small and very hard crackers per man—some companies not even getting as many weeks, we were ordered out early in the morning of the first of April, and, half suspicious of an "April fool" sell, were marched to the depot. We entered an left Richmond in the night. It was undoubtedly policy to have us do so, as we could see none of the fortifications erected to defend the city. At all events it saved us the customary inspection from the crowds who would commonly gather at every large place to quiz, question and argue with the "Yankees." On reaching City Point we embarked on board the U. S. flag of truce boat "Metamora" and were once more free men and under the protection of the glorious "stars and stripes" instead of the various nondescript rags which had been fluttering above our heads for a month past. Our officers are still in the "Libby" but entertain sanguine hopes of a speedy exchange.

We expect to be sent west in a day or two and hope to reach our respective states; at present we are very busily engaged in drawing new clothes, our old ones never having been changed or washed during the time we were prisoners. The rations we now draw are sufficient to satisfy our hunger and we are content.

Our brigade was then declared his hunger unsatisfied. Drew rations late in the afternoon, corn "dodger" and raw bacon. Marched out eight miles and slept out of a building once used as a hotel.

March 9th.—Being nearly half starved, the men commenced selling watches, pocket knives, &c., at extravagant prices, and buying eatables at prices equally as great. Very small pies, of the "turnover" species, sold at \$1 each; very small pieces of cake, \$1; a piece of corn "dodger" and bacon, \$1, &c. One man spent \$15 for a breakfast and then declared his hunger unsatisfied. Drew rations late in the afternoon, corn "dodger" and raw bacon. Marched out eight miles and slept out of a building once used as a hotel.

March 10th.—About two o'clock in the morning it commenced raining, and with only a short stop, kept it up all day. Marched to Tallahoma, ten miles, over an awful road, fording on the way several small creeks, and frequently marching for rods in mud and water knee deep. Although the rain was still falling, we were furnished no place to sleep, but with a very small supply of wood were exposed to the storm all night. The ground on which we stood was covered with mud and water to the depth of some three or four inches; no chance to lie down or walk around. With no cooking utensils, save our tin cups and plates, we were furnished with raw meal and bacon, and expected to cook for ourselves. Thoroughly chilled from wading in cold water, and completely saturated with rain, which was still falling, we passed a most wretched night; may I never spend such another.

March 11th.—This morning agreeably to an order from Gen. Bragg, our overcoats were taken from us, before we were fairly dry. Our officers fared no better than we. Were crowded into two cars, and rode to Chattanooga. Slept in a large building.

March 12th.—All we eat now, save what we buy, is "mush," made in our tin cups. The Chattanooga "Rebel," in speaking of the "Yankee prisoners," paid us the compliment of saying: "The Wisconsin men, particularly, are very fierce in their devotion to the government." Drew rations of hard bread and bacon, took the cars and started again.

March 13th.—Reached Knoxville early in the morning, and left the cars. During the afternoon a train was made up, and the other regiments sent on. We were forced to bivouac for the night again, and as we are without overcoat, blankets or rubbers, it is not the most pleasant thing in the world.

March 14th.—As there is now only one regiment, we rode in passenger cars to-day. On reaching Bristol, we left the cars and slept out of doors again, for variety's sake, perhaps.

March 15th.—In the evening it commenced to rain, and after much exertion on the part of our officers we were allowed the privilege of crowding into a train of box cars, which stood empty on the track. Started during night, after drawing rations.

March 16th.—Are now in the "Old Dominion." Thus far the country, in comparison with Wisconsin, will stand a very poor show.

March 17th.—Reached Lynchburg late in the afternoon. Marched about a mile out of the city, entered a fair ground where we were turned loose into cattle stalls, like so many mules.

March 18th.—Drew rations; three crackers a day and a small portion of fat bacon. Sixty more prisoners, from our brigades came up to-day, of whom only three belonged to our regiment.

March 19th.—Crowded into cattle cars and started for Richmond. A driving snow storm commenced and during the night the train came to a stop an account of the snow on the track.

March 20th.—Laid all day out of sight of a station, unable to proceed on account of the storm. Finally another engine was brought up and we went "on to Richmond."

Stood in the pelting storm about an hour and were finally incarcerated in the "Libby Prison" and right glad were we to get under shelter.

Here our prison life commenced. In company with a portion of the 33d Indiana we occupied a room on the second floor about 40 by 50, possibly longer. We were under command of a "sergeant of the floor" appointed by our jailors. Our daily life while in prison was very monotonous. First in the morning come fumigation, an old darkey bringing in a kettle filled with coals and shreds of leather. "Here's your good smoke; good for da small-pox!" Next came "roll call," when we were formed in four ranks and counted. About ten came breakfast, one-fourth of a loaf of bread and a pint of soup constituting a ration. Supper came about four and was the same. Sometimes meat was furnished in lieu of soup, a small piece to each man. The bread was good, the soup passable, and meat generally tainted. The rations were totally inadequate to the wants of an ordinarily hearty eater, and the men were constantly hungry, desiring and needing fully as much more. At last, after being confined eleven days, which seemed as so many weeks, we were ordered out early in the morning of the first of April, and, half suspicious of an "April fool" sell, were marched to the depot. We entered an left Richmond in the night. It was undoubtedly policy to have us do so, as we could see none of the fortifications erected to defend the city. At all events it saved us the customary inspection from the crowds who would commonly gather at every large place to quiz, question and argue with the "Yankees." On reaching City Point we embarked on board the U. S. flag of truce boat "Metamora" and were once more free men and under the protection of the glorious "stars and stripes" instead of the various nondescript rags which had been fluttering above our heads for a month past. Our officers are still in the "Libby" but entertain sanguine hopes of a speedy exchange.

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March 6th.—Marched five miles, drew for three days' rations some raw bacon and twelve small and very hard crackers per man—some companies not even getting any bacon. Bivouaced for the night, sleeping on the ground with our feet to the fire. Our guards have no tents and fare no better than we.

March 7th.—Halted at Lewisburgh and were quartered for the night in the "Institute," a large, poorly built, unfinished building, originally designed for a school building. Eight miles of the road to-day was a dirt road, and by all odds the very worst I ever saw in my soldiering experience. Parched corn is already a delicacy with us.

March 8th.—Marched to-day 21 miles, arriving at Shelbyville in the evening. After a little delay we were duly paroled not to take up arms against the Confederate States, nor do garrison or camp duties, until properly exchanged. Our regiment has here but twelve officers and one hundred and thirty-eight men. Slept in a building once used as a hotel.

March 9th.—Being nearly half starved, the men commenced selling watches, pocket knives, &c., at extravagant prices, and buying eatables at prices equally as great. Very small pieces, of the "turnover" species, sold at \$1 each; very small pieces of bacon, \$1; a piece of corn "dodger" and bacon, \$1. One man spent \$15 for a breakfast and then declared his hunger unquenched. Drew rations late in the afternoon, corn "dodger" and raw bacon. Marched out eight miles and slept out of doors.

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March 20th.—Laid all day out of sight of a station, unable to proceed on account of the storm. Finally another engine was brought up and we went "on to Richmond."

Stood in the "pelting" storm about an hour and were finally incarcerated in the "Libby Prison" and right glad were we to get under shelter.

Here our prison life commenced. In company with a portion of the 33d Indiana, we occupied a room on the second floor about 40 by 80, possibly longer. We were under command of a "sergeant of the floor" appointed by our jailors. Our daily life while in prison was very monotonous. First in the morning come fumigation, a old darky bringing in a kettle filled with coals and shreds of leather. "Here's your good smoke; good for de small-pox!"—Next came "roll call," when we were formed in four ranks and counted. About ten came breakfast, one-fourth of a loaf of bread and a pint of soup constituting a ration. Supper came about four and was the same. Sometimes meat was furnished in lieu of soups, a small piece to each man. The bread was good, the soups passable, and meat generally tainted. The rations were totally inadequate to the wants of an ordinarily healthy eater, and the men were constantly hungry, desiring and needing fully as much more. At last, after being confined eleven days, which seemed as so many weeks, we were ordered out early in the morning of the first of April, and, half suspicious of an "April fool" sell, were marched to the depot. We entered an left Richmond in the night. It was undoubtedly polly to have us do so, as we could see none of the fortifications erected to defend the city. At all events it saved us the customary inspection from the crowds who would commonly gather at every large place to quiz, question and argue with the "Yankees." On reaching City Point we "Yankees" consider the Polish struggle virtually ended; and thinks the allied powers are justified in requiring that Poland shall have what was guaranteed by the treaty.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says it is rumored that besides the amnesty, the Czar telegraphed Napoleon he would give Poland a liberal constitution. Langewitz has been conveyed to the fort at Cracow.

The Times considers the Polish struggle

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## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails  
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 1, 1863;  
Arrive. Close. Depart.  
Chicago, through. 5:00 A. M. 7:00 A. M.  
5:45 P. M. 12:30 P. M. 1:00 P. M.  
Chicago & N. W. north. 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.  
Milwaukee, through. 4:30 P. M. 10:30 A. M. 11:30 A. M.  
9:00 P. M. 12:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.  
Madison, through. 1:15 P. M. 2:15 P. M. 2:30 P. M.  
10:45 A. M. 1:30 P. M. 5:00 P. M.  
Madison and west. 3:15 P. M. 6:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.  
Overland mail to Milwaukee, close Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 P. M., and close Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 3 A. M.  
Overland mail to Madison, close Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays, and close Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 3 P. M.  
Overland mail to Sylvester, close Tuesdays and Fridays at 1 P. M., and arrives Wednesdays and Saturday at 3 P. M.  
Overland mail from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M. Sundays from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

## GRAND RALLY FOR THE UNION TO-NIGHT! AT THE HYATT HOUSE HALL.

In view of the peculiar attitude of the Democratic party toward the Government, the election that is to be held to-morrow is of the greatest importance; therefore, let every loyal man in the city attend—have a regular devil-driving time, even in the very den of the copperheads. Let us have such a demonstration of loyalty to LIBERTY AND LAW, such an outpouring of love for the CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION as shall scare the genius of disloyalty from his abiding place, and cause the black-hearted traitors in our midst to tremble for the judgment to come.

HON. L. C. SLOAN, C. G. WILLIAMS, and others, will address the meeting in stirring speeches.

Several Patriotic Songs will be sung.

By order of Executive Committee.

Look Out for a Big Grist.

We are informed that it is the intention to have an extra Monitor published to-morrow morning devoted to the election. No one who knows the vindictive and unscrupulous character of the managers and friends of that concern, will be deceived by any statement it may make. We have repeatedly convicted it of the grossest lies in relation to ourselves, which will probably be repeated, and it will be safe to assume that its charges as to others are all false, as they certainly will be cowardly, delayed as they will be until there is no opportunity to refute them. Its regular issue was published after its nominations were made, and when it was well-known what would be the character of the issues in the election; but it was silent as the grave, and reserves its malignity and falsehood until the morning of the election.

Look out for the fangs of the reptile, and send it back squirming into the silence and darkness from which it now emerges. The answer now is though the adder may strike, And the expected curl round the bleeding spot.

The Duty To-Morrow.

The duty of EVERY Republican to-morrow is to attend the polls, vote the republican ticket, and then labor diligently throughout the day for the success of the ticket. Every consideration of patriotism requires this, and every motive that can appeal to welfare of the city demands it. The Republicans have an unexceptionable ticket; every man on it is worthy of confidence and support. No city in the west has been more prudently and economically governed, and none is now in a better condition. The republican party has been in the ascendency while this healthy state of things has been steadily progressing, and republican officers have been the instruments. What can be gained by a change? Let the people of the city think of it.

Watch the Polls!

The polls to-morrow will need careful watching. Strange faces are about the streets, and illegal votes will be got in unless the utmost vigilance is observed.—Challenge every one who is not known to be a legal voter, and arrest every man who swears in an illegal vote.

Fourth Ward Caucus.

An adjourned meeting of the 4th ward republican caucus was held Saturday evening at half past seven o'clock at G. Nelson's office. G. S. Strasberger in the chair. Upon motion J. G. Orcutt was (by acclamation) unanimously nominated for alderman. Upon motion a special ballot was taken for constable; W. A. Eager receiving 27 votes was declared unanimously nominated.

E. C. Smith, J. W. Storey and N. H. Comstock were appointed ward committee for the ensuing year.

E. J. BARROWS Secy.

It is an undeniable fact that the democratic city ticket is composed of men, nine-tenths of whom are opposed to the war, and whose influence is against the government in the present struggle.

This ought to unite all patriotic and loyal people against them. It would be a burning shame for a copperhead ticket to be elected in Janesville. Every one who feels that this is so, and that it would disgrace us to allow these men to get possession of the city government, ought to work as he never worked before to prevent it.

What will the brave men from our city in the army say to us, if we cannot take care of their enemies at home, while they defend us at the risk of their lives? Every voter who has a relative or friend in the army should cast his ballot in such a way as to give "aid and comfort" to the brave volunteers, instead of the enemy who would slay them.

Fourth Ward.

The republicans of the 4th ward made strong and excellent nominations Saturday evening. John G. Orcutt will make a strong run for alderman, and if the republicans of the ward come up to the work earnestly and unanimously, his chances of election are good. Mr. Eager is popular among the people of the ward, and his experience and fidelity as constable should ensure his election.

The internal revenue receipts, so far, are estimated at \$22,000,000.

For the Daily Gazette.  
Enter Justice—Vote for Dixon.

While the republicans and true union men of the city should work hard—each man doing his whole duty—for the large success of their candidates, all of whom are known to be truly loyal and patriotic citizens, they should be just as indefatigable for the re-election of Chief Justice Dixon. We feel like offering an earnest word on this subject. The verdict of the electors to-morrow will be an important one. Having no acquaintance with Justice Dixon, we are influenced by no personal considerations in this appeal. But a deep sense of patriotic duty, considerations of fealty to the government, a fervent desire to frustrate the vile schemes of disloyal men in their endeavors to give "aid and comfort to the enemy," induces us to speak in his behalf. We may not be able to approve his entire judicial course. But the candid critic, we are quite certain, will find much more to approve than to condemn. An honest and conscientious judge may make decisions that the people would fail to endorse, and yet the decisions may be in strict accordance with constitutional law. Permit an inquiry here: Has the cause of the Union, the paramount interest to-day, been seriously retarded by any decision of our supreme court? We think not. Being no lawyer, we shall not rashly venture an opinion as to the decision of the court in the matter of arbitrary arrests by order of the President, under the war power. But we do not see how that decision can seriously embarrass the chief magistrate in the prosecution of the war. Furthermore, we know that the supreme court has recently made some important decisions looking toward the vigorous support of the government. It affirms the legality of the draft, makes all able-bodied voters, or men who have voted, liable to conscription, and pronounces the soldiers' suffrage constitutional. We cannot see that loyal men have much cause for complaint.

To abandon L. S. Dixon for M. M. Corben would be suicidal—very much like "jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire." Mr. C. is the candidate of the anti-war party. Have our citizens forgotten how earnestly S. Clark pressed the claims of Mr. C? Did not this expounder of the copperhead policy fairly insinuate that Mr. C. was not in favor of the conscription act? We thus understood him. Mr. Clark declared emphatically that he had ever been utterly opposed to the war. He positively advised that the government should yield to the demands of the rebels and give them all they want! If Judge Corben is all right, it is unfortunate for him to have such an advocate as Clark. The copperheads of this city, we have no doubt, will vote for Corben. The duty of republicans, and patriots without regard to party names, is plain—VOTE FOR DIXON.

Books, Stationery & Paper Hangings, HAVING constantly on hand a full supply of all goods in their line of business. The following are some of the advantages which we possess of selling goods at low rates: AN EXPERIENCE OF 18 YEARS IN THE BUSINESS. Larger Sales than any other house in the State, outside of Milwaukee.

Established to buy in large quantities, and at low prices. Smaller Expenses than any Bookseller in Janesville. We buy only of Manufacturers and Importers, thus saving one profit, and buy for Cash.

Clothing, CLOTHES, CASSIMMERS, VESTINGS, made up in the best manner and cut in the best style, which I will sell at

Old Prices. I therefore invite everybody who is in want of Clothing, and wants to

SAVE MONEY, to give me a call. It is needless for me to state why I can sell cheaper!

INSTITUTE, sion during the entire month of June, in the city of AT CHICAGO, Chicago, under the instruction of Messrs. Hans Balakas JUNE, 1863.

William Ludden, and Geo. F. Root. For circulars apply to

ROOT & GADY, Chicago.

LOYALIST.

Local Issues.

An especial effort, in connection with the general effort to carry the city, will be made to elect Mr. Winans in the 1st Ward and Mr. Rogers in the 2d Ward. The copperhead managers greatly desire the success of those advocates of their principles, and are uniting in their efforts to effect it. In the 1st Ward, an attempt is making to create a prejudice against Mr. Strong, the republican candidate, as a railroad man, charging him with seeking the nomination of alderman to promote the interests of the company of which he is agent. Now, the truth is, Mr. Strong did not seek the nomination, but for a long time he utterly refused to have his name used in connection with the office, and only yielded at last to the most urgent solicitations of the citizens of the ward, who wanted a permanent resident of the ward, and had some other than a political interest in it, to represent it. The railroad company of which he is the agent has no favors to ask of the city, and if it had, there will be a large majority in the council who have no interest in railroads. But suppose the company did want favors, what is there in Mr. Winans' position or character to make any one believe that he would be more careful of the interests of the city than Mr. Strong. Where is his interest in the city or the ward to make him a champion of the interests of either? How long, last summer, was it doubtful whether he was even a resident of the ward or not? Mr. Strong is far more reliable as a tax-payer in the city, and having a permanent home here, than Mr. Winans, who has no other tie to the city than his professional business, and does not own a homestead or a foot of land in it.

In the 2d ward, Mr. Rogers and his friends are promising saloon keepers to reduce the license fee to \$25, and objecting to Mr. Burnham as a temperance man.—Mr. Rogers is promising more than he can fulfill. If elected, he will be but one man in eight in the council, and his influence over his associates will be slight. If a reduction in the price of license is proper, it will be reduced without his aid; and if it is decided to keep the price where it is, Mr. Rogers can't reduce it. Mr. Rogers is also promising sidewalks to every body. Will he take down the hill in front of his own residence, and protect the residents of the ward above him? Does he promise that?

"Ans." will be "all things to all men" to get a vote, except stopping his hostility to the measures of the government to put down the rebellion. Mr. Burnham is far preferable in all respects to Mr. Rogers, and the residents of the 2d ward ought not to commit the folly of electing Mr. Rogers.

THEATRE.—John Dillon, an old favorite of the Janesville people, with a good company, gives an entertainment to-night at Lippin's Hall. His bill is a rich one, full of fun and good things.

LOST.—On Sunday evening, the 5th instant, between the post office and the passenger depot, a memorandum book containing a soldier's discharge, and other papers of no value except to the owner. "The thief will receive one dollar upon leaving the same at this office."

H. W. SPALDING.

ALL KINDS OF JUSTICE'S BLANKS.

—New H. W. SPALDING.

JUSTICE'S BLANKS FOR SALE.

HEIMSTREET'S Inimitable Hair Restorative!

It is Not a Dye.

But restores gray hair to its original color by applying the capillary tubes with natural substance, impeded by age of disease. All substances dye are composed of strong acids, destroying the visibility and beauty of the hair, and affecting the hair roots. Heimstreet's Inimitable Coloring not only restores hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a

Luxuriant Beauty.

Promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the hair. It is a safe and certain coloring for the hair, and is constantly destroying the visibility and beauty of the hair, and affecting the hair roots.

Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, and can be procured by them at the usual agent, D. B. Barnes, 202 Broadway, N. Y. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1. eccl/dmle

eccl/dmle

GRAN COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette,

BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, APRIL 6, 1863.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—white winter 15s, 20; good to extra miling spring 16s, 20; fair to good shipping grades, 16s, 20; rejected qualities 16s, 20.

BARLEY—choice samples 1,20s, 15s; ear 50 lbs. and bushels 10s, 15s; ear 50 lbs. and bushels 10s, 15s.

RYE—in fair request at 6s, 10s per bushel.

CORN—pure white dent 4s, 5s, 6s per bushel; yellow and mixed lots 4s, 5s, 6s per bushel.

OATS—good local and shipping demand at 4s, 5s per bushel.

BEANS—choice white 1,50s, 7s per bushel, common to fair quality 1,00s, 15s.

MEAT—fresh, 7s, 10s per bushel.

BUTTER—16s, 18s per bushel for choice roll.

POTATOES—choice Neashanks and Pink Eyes 5s per bushel, common and mixed lots 4s, 6s.

FOUR—spring at 3s, 4s per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed chickens 4s, 5s per lb. turkeys 6s, 8s.

HIDES—Green, to 7s; Dry, 12s.

DRESSED HOGS—firm 4s, 5s, 6s per 100 lbs. for heavy lots, 3s, 3s, 4s per light.

EGGS—10s per dozen.

PEAS—10s per bushel.

ONIONS—10s per bushel.

LEAVES—10s per bushel.



